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VEGETABLE SITUATION

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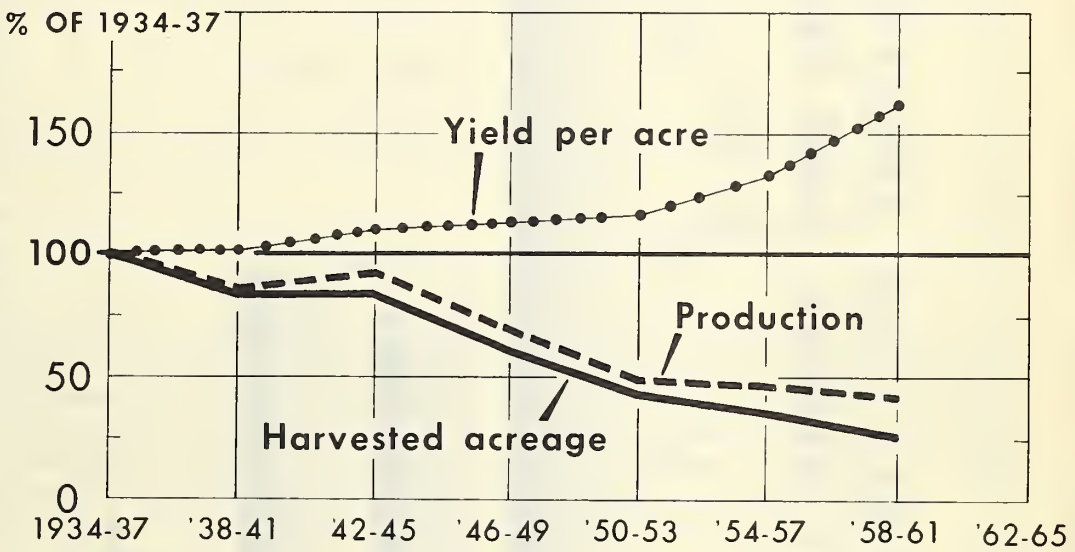
SWEETPOTATOES

*Trend in Acreage, Production, and Average Yield, U. S.**

Acreage of sweetpotatoes declined sharply since the mid-1930's, and in 1958-61 was little more than a fourth that of 1934-37. Despite a 60 percent increase in yield, production dropped more than 50 percent. Production and distribution problems and a declining consumer demand contributed to the decrease. There is some evidence, however, that the sharp downtrend in production has been halted. Increasing use of processed sweetpotatoes, including the newly developed sweetpotato flake, may result in a stable to slowly expanding market for sweetpotatoes in the present decade.



*ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PERIODS SHOWN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1217-62(7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production of Sweetpotatoes

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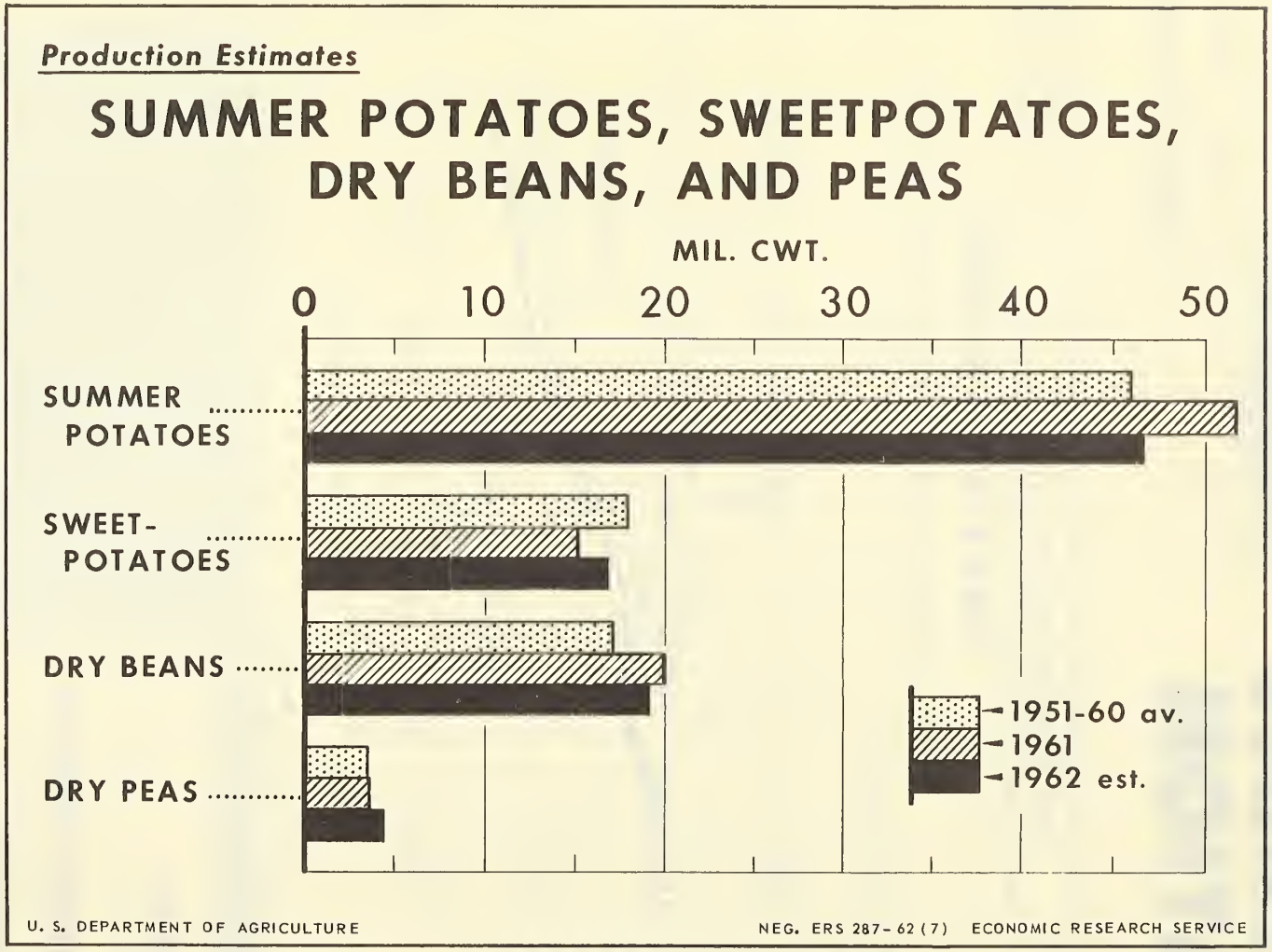
Production Estimates



Indicated production of summer potatoes is substantially below the large crop of last summer. However, supplies are adequate to meet trade needs. About a tenth more sweetpotatoes are in prospect this season than last, with larger output indicated in all major producing areas.

Supplies of dry edible beans in the 1962-63 season probably will be a little smaller than the heavy supplies of the previous season, but materially above average. Supplies of dry field peas in the 1962-63 season are likely to be significantly larger than those of the previous season.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 24, 1962

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh vegetables will be at or near their seasonal peak during the next 4 to 6 weeks, as local production adds to marketings from commercial areas. Commercial tonnage of summer vegetables is expected to be close to that of last summer. Among the more important items, smaller production is indicated for summer celery, lettuce, spinach, and early summer tomatoes. But larger crops are in prospect for summer cabbage, cucumbers, snap beans, and early summer peppers. Moderately more cantaloups and watermelons also are in prospect.

Overall supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables in the 1962-63 season are likely to be the same to slightly larger than those of last season. Among the various products, all major items are expected to be in adequate to heavy supply. Both packer and retail prices of canned and frozen vegetables probably will average near those of last season.

Indicated supplies of potatoes this summer are lighter than the heavy supplies of a year earlier, and both grower and retail prices are likely to average above the low levels of last summer. Prospective early summer production is down almost a fifth, and the more important late summer crop is down moderately. Growers of fall crop potatoes also report 5 percent less acreage than last year.

Indications point to about a tenth more sweetpotatoes this season than last. Acreage for harvest is up 7 percent from last year, and prospective average yield is slightly higher. If production is near the indicated level, prices to growers and at retail probably will average moderately to substantially below those of the 1961-62 season.

Supplies of dry edible beans in the 1962-63 season may be slightly smaller than the heavy supplies of the previous season. Some important classes, including pea beans and pintos, are likely to be in moderately lighter supply than in the 1961-62 season. Nevertheless, supplies of both pinto and pea beans are expected to remain heavy relative to trade needs. Overall prices of beans may average a little above those of the previous season.

Supplies of dry field peas in the season beginning in September are expected to be materially larger than those of the 1961-62 season. Carryover stocks probably are smaller than a year earlier, but prospective production is up sharply. Export demand for U. S. peas may be stronger in the 1962-63 season than in the previous season. Early reports indicate a substantially smaller crop in the Netherlands, also a major exporter of dry peas.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1962

Supplies of fresh vegetables, excluding melons, in the first half of 1962 were about 7 percent smaller than those of a year earlier. Tender winter vegetables in Florida and Texas were damaged considerably by freezing weather in December and January. Below-normal temperatures in March retarded growth of spring crops in most areas. Also, cold weather coupled with high winds caused considerable damage to sweet corn and snap beans in the Florida Everglades. There was less damage to cucumbers, tomatoes, and watermelons in other areas of the State.

As a result of smaller supplies, prices of fresh vegetables in the first half of the year averaged well above those of a year earlier. Production of late spring watermelons was smaller than last year, but output of spring cantaloups was larger.

Summer Supplies Probably Near Those of Year Earlier

During August and September supplies of vegetables for fresh market, excluding melons, may be near those of last summer and moderately to substantially above the 1951-60 average. Acreage is about the same as a year ago, and development of vegetable crops into early July was generally good along the Atlantic States, except in the Carolinas where flooding rains of as much as 20 inches in some areas caused heavy loss of some vegetables; and in the Northeast where lack of sufficient moisture retarded growth of crops. Vegetable crop conditions in Texas improved during June, with the arrival of much needed rainfall. However, below-normal temperatures on the Pacific Coast and in Southern California slowed development of most tender crops. Hail damage caused some local losses in Colorado, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Early July reports on vegetable crops which make up about two-thirds of the total summer tonnage, excluding melons, indicate 2 percent less tonnage than last summer, but materially more than the 1951-60 average. Reports point to substantially smaller supplies than a year ago for summer celery, eggplant, garlic, and spinach, and slightly to moderately less summer lettuce, sweet corn, and early summer tomatoes. Partially offsetting are larger supplies of summer cabbage, cucumbers, snap beans, beets, cauliflower, escarole, and early summer green peppers. Supplies near those of a year earlier are expected for summer carrots, lima beans, and early summer onions.

Reports indicate moderately larger supplies of both watermelons and cantaloups this summer than last. The early summer cantaloup crop is near that of last year, but the important midsummer crop is 6 percent larger. Acreage of cantaloups for late summer harvest is up 2 percent from last year. Both the early summer and late summer watermelon crops are moderately larger than last summer.

Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage--Indications point to slightly larger supplies of cabbage this summer than last. The early summer crop was fractionally smaller than last year, but the more important late summer crop is slightly larger. Total summer production is estimated at 5.1 million hundredweight, 2 percent more than last summer. The production estimate is for all cabbage, some of which goes into processing. Normally, 40 to 50 percent of the cabbage for processing into sauerkraut comes from open market purchases; the bulk of these are from the early fall crop, but some tonnage is bought from the summer crop. Carryover stocks of kraut at the beginning of the 1962-63 season probably were about the same as a year earlier. But acreage grown or controlled by processors is slightly smaller than a year earlier. With prospects of a slightly larger crop of noncontract cabbage this summer, processors may purchase the same to slightly more open market cabbage than last summer.

Intention reports point to 2 percent more acreage of early fall cabbage than a year ago. Among important producing States, only Pennsylvania and Wisconsin report smaller acreage than last season. However, yields may average slightly below the high levels of a year earlier. Thus, early fall production is likely to be about the same to slightly smaller than that of last year and substantially below average. Open market purchases of cabbage for kraut depend largely on tonnage available from contract acreage, and on supplies and prices of noncontract cabbage. With a little less contract acreage, open market purchases of fall cabbage for kraut may be a little larger than those of last fall, unless prices of such cabbage are significantly higher than last year. If packers increase their purchases, fresh market supplies probably will be slightly to moderately smaller. The early fall crop makes up about 95 percent of total fall tonnage. A substantial portion of the crop, mostly the Danish type, is stored and sold during the winter months.

Intended acreage of late fall cabbage in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina is the same as last year. First USDA production estimate for this crop is available on October 10.

Lettuce--Supplies of summer lettuce are expected to be moderately smaller than the heavy supplies of last summer but materially above the 1951-60 average. Acreage is 3 percent larger than a year earlier, but yields are down in most of the important producing States. In California and Colorado, which normally produce four-fifths of the summer tonnage, prospective production is 8 percent below the large crop of last year. Cool weather in California has delayed growth and maturity, and resulted in a lower yield. Reduced tonnage in Colorado is the result of both smaller acreage and lower yields. In the less important producing areas, indicated output in the East is up slightly from last year, and in the Midwest up substantially.

Growers and shippers of California summer lettuce are again operating under a State marketing agreement and order program. The program is similar to the one in operation last summer and is designed to aid growers and shippers in regulating both quantity and quality of lettuce moving to markets. Although supplies promise to be ample to heavy in all areas, growers are not expected to experience as much difficulty in marketing the crop as last year. Prices into early September are likely to average at least moderately above those of a year earlier.

Dry Onions--Supplies of dry onions during the first few months of 1962 were somewhat smaller than in 1961. Carryover stocks of onions on January 1 were materially smaller than a year earlier and early spring production was down almost a fifth. Prices to growers into mid-May averaged materially above those of a year earlier. With a fifth larger crop for late spring harvest than last year, prices to growers in June and early July averaged below those of a year earlier.

Indicated production of early summer onions, at 2.1 million hundredweight, is the same as that of last season. But marketings in the early weeks of summer were heavier than a year ago, owing to substantially heavier shipments from the larger late spring crop. These heavier supplies were reflected in much lower prices. New Jersey shipping point prices for yellow onions, small to medium, during the week ending July 14 averaged $1.47 per 50-pound bag, about a dollar below the high level of a year earlier.

Early July reports point to slightly more acreage of late summer onions than last year. Among the more important producing States moderate to substantial increases in acreage are indicated in New York, Idaho, Colorado, and California. Growers in Oregon and Michigan report about the same acreage as last year. But sizable reductions are indicated in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington.

Growth of the late summer onion crop in most areas was hindered, in the early part of the growing season, by adverse weather. In New York, onion growth was retarded because of dry weather. Cool weather in California and Colorado, strong winds in Idaho and Wisconsin, and hail in Minnesota and Michigan reduced crop prospects. However, general progress of the crop has been normal since mid-June. First USDA production estimate for late summer onions is available August 10.

Tomatoes--Acreage of early summer tomatoes for harvest is slightly larger than a year ago. Because of lower yields, indicated production of 5.2 million hundredweight is 4 percent smaller than last year. California production, which is about half of the total early summer tonnage, is up 8 percent from a year earlier, but output in most other States is smaller than last year. However, supplies of tomatoes are at or near their seasonal peak during the summer months, and this item will be plentiful as local production supplements marketings from commercial producing areas.

Acreage of tomatoes for late summer harvest is 4 percent below last year and 17 percent below the 1951-60 average. The major acreage decreases from last year were reported in New York, Ohio, and Michigan.

Cantaloups--U. S. production of spring cantaloups was 12 percent smaller than last year. Smaller domestic supplies, higher prices, and a good quality Mexican cantaloup crop all contributed to heavier than year earlier imports in May and early June. Prices received by domestic growers in the early part of the season averaged materially above those of a year earlier. Since about mid-June, however, supplies have been heavier than a year earlier, and prices have averaged significantly below year-earlier levels.

Indications point to continued larger supplies than a year earlier into early September. Size of the early summer crop is near that of a year ago. But the important midsummer crop is 6 percent larger than in 1961, and almost 40 percent above the 1951-60 average. The increased production over last year is the result of a substantial increase in acreage and a tenth larger output in California. As in several past years, the California cantaloup crop is being marketed under a State marketing agreement and order program. Under the program, the industry can control the quality and quantity of marketings. In late July the marketing order committee was using both size and quantity restrictions to regulate the flow to market. Prices to growers for the next 6 to 8 weeks probably will continue below those of a year earlier.

Acreage of cantaloups for late summer harvest is slightly larger than last year and materially above average. This crop normally provides about a sixth of the total summer tonnage.

Watermelons--Supplies of watermelons for the first few weeks of the 1962 season were materially smaller than a year ago and prices averaged considerably higher. The late spring crop was about a tenth smaller than last year, and much of the acreage was later than usual. Also, early season imports from Mexico were lighter than a year earlier. However, supplies available during the next 6 to 8 weeks may be moderately larger than last summer. Prospective production of the important early summer crop is 16.6 million hundredweight compared with 15.6 million last year. Output from the less important late summer crop, at 4.3 million hundredweight, also is moderately larger than last year. Much of the early summer acreage in the Southeast was replanted as a result of damage from cold, wet weather. Production of more of these melons may overlap into late summer than was the case last year.

During the early part of the 1962 season, unloads of watermelons in the 41 cities were substantially lighter and prices materially higher than those of a year earlier. In late June, however, unloads picked up sharply, moving above those of 1961, and prices declined rapidly. For the week ending July 21, f.o.b. prices of U. S. No. 1 Charleston Grays at South Carolina shipping points averaged only 44 cents per hundredweight, far below a year earlier. With moderately larger supplies in prospect, prices to growers in August and early September are expected to continue moderately to substantially below those of last summer.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Stocks Up, Pack About the Same

At the beginning of the 1962 pack year, total carryover stocks of canned vegetables were moderately to substantially larger than a year earlier, and slightly above the 1951-60 average. Combined stocks of 5 major canned items--snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice--were considerably larger than a year ago and near average. Among major items, stocks of tomato juice were smaller than a year ago, but carryover of all other major items appeared to be as large or larger than last season. Aggregate carryover of minor items also appeared to be above that of last year.

July 1 stocks of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, totaled 644 million pounds, moderately larger than those last year. Less asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, and spinach were on hand than a year earlier. But stocks of all other major frozen vegetables were substantially larger. Holdings of frozen potatoes also were up significantly--from 189 million to 217 million pounds.

Early reports indicate that total production of vegetables for processing in 1962 is likely to be about the same as last year (table 1). Combined acreage of the 9 important vegetables for processing, which are regularly reported by USDA, is near that of both a year earlier and the 1951-60 average. These 9 vegetables provide about 95 percent of the total tonnage for commercial processing. Acreage estimates are not yet available for asparagus for processing, fall spinach, or open market cabbage for kraut.

So far this season, weather has varied considerably among the main vegetable producing areas. However, by early July growing conditions were generally good. Should favorable conditions continue, and yields be near the average of recent years on the intended acreage, total canned and frozen packs in 1962-63 probably will be about the same as last season. Among major items, the canned packs of tomatoes and tomato products and green peas are expected to be larger than last season. The frozen pack of snap beans probably will be larger and the canned pack about the same as a year earlier. However, both canned and frozen packs of lima beans and sweet corn are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1961.

With larger carryover stocks, total supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables probably will be the same to slightly larger than those of the 1961-62 season. Demand for processed vegetables is expected to continue strong, and

Table 1.--Acreage, production and condition of crops for processing, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1951-60 average	1961	1962	1951-60 average	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	152.8	196.1	192.5	332.3	476.2	484.7
Green peas	441.8	423.6	436.3	477.3	510.5	551.4
Spinach (winter and spring)	30.2	26.2	21.6	109.9	123.4	91.6
Total with production 1/	624.8	645.9	650.4	919.5	1,110.0	1,127.6
				Condition July 1		
				Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Green lima beans	102.3	104.2	98.7	91	95	95
Beets	18.0	17.6	17.6	90	90	93
Cabbage for kraut--contract	8.8	8.8	8.6	91	93	92
Sweet corn	463.5	468.6	458.5	92	94	94
Cucumbers for pickles	135.2	116.5	111.4	85	82	92
Tomatoes	333.4	307.0	321.3	90	90	95
Total acreage to date 1/	1,685.9	1,668.5	1,666.5			

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1962.

movement of both canned and frozen items probably will be a little larger than in the previous season. Barring some unforeseen development, overall prices of canned vegetables in the 1962-63 season probably will be near those of the past season. Prices of frozen vegetables are likely to average the same to slightly lower than last season, when small supplies of fresh winter vegetables stimulated demand for frozen items.

Early Prospects for Principal Crops

Snap Beans--Output of snap beans for processing is estimated at 484,670 tons, slightly more than the large crop of last year and almost 50 percent above the 1951-60 average. Indicated production is down substantially from 1961 in

the Southeast and South Central States, largely as a result of smaller acreages. But prospective production is up 8 percent in the important producing areas of the West and up moderately in the Northeast. Most of the increase in the Northeast is due to a larger acreage, while both acreage and average yield are up in the West.

Supplies of both canned and frozen snap beans for the third straight year probably will be record large. Carryover stocks in both frozen and canned snap beans were materially larger than a year earlier. Also, the frozen pack in 1962 is expected to be larger than last year, and the canned pack may be up slightly.

Sweet Corn--Supplies of canned sweet corn in the 1962-63 season are likely to be at or near the heavy supplies of the previous season. A smaller expected pack probably will be more than offset by substantially larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season. Frozen corn also promises to be in large supply, although probably moderately below the record levels of the 1961-62 season.

Total acreage of corn for processing is down 2 percent from a year ago. Acreage for canning, which makes up about four-fifths of the total, is the same as last year, but acreage for freezing is down 11 percent. Increased acreage for canning in the West about offsets a moderate decline in the East. But material cuts are reported in acreage for freezing in both the Central and Western States. Official production estimates of sweet corn for processing are not available until August 10. However, the crop appears to be in good condition. July 1 condition, at 94 percent, was the same as that of last year and slightly above the 1951-60 average. If yields average near those of 1959-61, production for canning will be moderately smaller and tonnage for freezing substantially smaller than in 1961.

Green Peas--Supplies of canned green peas this season likely will be slightly to moderately larger than the light supplies of last season, but below the recent 10-year average. Carryover stocks of canned peas on June 1 were about the same as a year earlier, but the pack appears to be materially larger. Supplies of frozen green peas also are expected to be larger than last season. Carryover stocks were a fourth larger than last year, and the pack may be up.

Indicated production of green peas for processing, at 551,000 tons, is 8 percent larger than in 1961 and 16 percent above the 1951-60 average. For the country as a whole, acreage for harvest was up 5 percent from last year, and average yield was slightly higher. Indicated production in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon, all heavy producing States, is materially above last season. Output in the Eastern States was cut by sharply lower yields.

Tomatoes--Total supplies of canned tomatoes and tomato products in 1962-63 probably will be slightly to moderately larger than those of last season, with all major items again in ample to heavy supply. Aggregate stocks of tomatoes and tomato products on July 1 probably were the same to slightly larger than those of a year earlier, and the total pack may be moderately larger than that of last year.

Acreage of tomatoes for processing is up 5 percent from 1961. Virtually all of the increase is due to a larger acreage in the West. California, which typically produces about half of the U. S. total tonnage, reports 14 percent more acreage than last season. Acreages in the Midwest and in the Northeastern States as a group are down slightly, and in the Southeast down substantially. Condition of the total U. S. crop on July 1 was 95 percent compared with 90 percent a year earlier. Condition of the important California crop was 96 percent compared to 93 percent last year. Near average yields, by States, on the indicated acreage would result in moderately more tonnage than last year.

Green Lima Beans--Supplies of canned lima beans during the current season may be a little less than both last year and the 1951-60 average. An increase in carryover into the current season is expected to be more than offset by a reduction in the pack. Supplies of frozen lima beans are expected to be a little larger than last season. The frozen pack is likely to be smaller than last year, but the carryover stocks were materially larger.

Planted acreage of lima beans for processing is down moderately from last season. California and Delaware, the two most important producing States, both planted less acreage than a year ago. California indicates a 12 percent reduction in acreage and Delaware a 4 percent reduction. Total acreage for canning is down 5 percent and acreage for freezing, which makes up two-thirds of the total, is down 6 percent from a year earlier. Condition of the crop on July 1 was about the same as a year earlier. However, with reduced acreages and near average yields, output for both canning and freezing would be smaller than last season.

Cabbage for Sauerkruat--Supplies of sauerkruat in the 1962-63 season probably will be about the same as last season and slightly above the recent 10-year average. Carryover on August 1 probably was close to that of a year earlier, and the pack is likely to be near that of 1961.

Contract acreage which is grown or controlled by processors and usually supplies over half of the total tonnage used for processing, is down slightly. But total acreage of cabbage for early fall harvest, fresh market and processing combined, is a little larger. Unless prices for non-contract cabbage are significantly higher than last fall, purchases of open market cabbage for kraut in the 1962-63 season may exceed those of the previous season.

Spinach--Supplies of canned spinach during the 1962-63 season are expected to be down about a fifth from the large supplies of a year earlier and slightly below average, as a result of both smaller carryover stocks and a smaller pack. Less frozen spinach also is expected this season. Carryover stocks, on March 1, were down materially, and the total pack probably will be smaller. Frozen stocks on July 1 amounted to 74 million pounds compared with 86 million a year earlier. Winter and spring production, which usually contributes about 80 percent of the annual tonnage for processing, was down a fourth from a year earlier. First USDA estimate of the acreage of fall spinach for processing is available in November.

Cucumbers for Pickles--Supplies of cucumber pickles in the 1962-63 season probably will be a little smaller than in the previous season. Carryover stocks into the 1962-63 season are expected to be larger than in the previous season. But the 1962 pack is likely to be at least moderately smaller than that of last year.

Indicated acreage of cucumbers for pickles is slightly smaller than last season. Among the four most important producing States, North Carolina shows a 5 percent acreage increase, but Michigan, Wisconsin, and California indicate moderate to substantial decreases. July 1 condition of cucumbers for pickles was 92 percent compared with 82 percent a year ago. Should yields, by States, be near the 1959-61 average, production on the indicated acreage would be moderately to substantially below the large tonnage of last season.

Beets for Canning--Supplies of canned beets probably will be the same to slightly smaller than the near-average supplies of last season. Carryover stocks were smaller, but the pack may be close to that of last year. Acreage of beets for processing is about the same as a year earlier. Major producing States indicate acreage increases from those of 1961. These increases, however, are offset by a 30 percent cut in minor producing States.

On July 1, condition of the beet crop for canning was 93 percent compared with 90 percent a year earlier. Yields near the average of recent years on the indicated acreage would result in close to the same tonnage as last season.

POTATOES

Supplies in First Half of 1962 Larger Than a Year Ago

During the first few months of 1962, large supplies of fall crop storage potatoes dominated the market, and prices received by growers averaged substantially lower than a year earlier. Total production of the 1962 winter, early spring, and late spring potato crops was a fourth smaller than a year earlier, but supplies of storage potatoes were heavy into midspring as a result of a large fall crop.

To assist growers in marketing these large supplies, USDA initiated a diversion program in early September 1961. In spite of heavy diversions during the fall, stocks of fall potatoes on January 1, 1962 were 121 million hundredweight, 15 percent larger than those of a year earlier. Because of the burdensome supplies, the diversion program was continued through May. Supplemental payments were made to growers for U. S. No. 2 or better quality potatoes, 2-inch minimum diameter or 4-ounce minimum weight, diverted to starch, flour, and livestock feed. Under the program about 29.3 million hundredweight were diverted from regular trade channels. Of the total, 19.4 million hundredweight qualified for supplemental payments. Although the large diversions helped lighten the pressure on markets, prices through the fall and winter averaged materially below those of the previous season.

Since most of the surplus fall production was out of the way by midspring, and spring crops were substantially smaller than a year earlier, prices began to improve. By mid-May, the U. S. average price received by growers had advanced to $2.04 per hundredweight compared with $1.69 a year earlier. It was $2.49 in mid-June compared with $1.66 in June 1961.

Summer Prospects

Indicated potato production for summer harvest is 46.5 million hundredweight, a tenth less than a year earlier. Prospective production of early summer potatoes is 12.6 million hundredweight, almost a fifth smaller than the large

1961 crop, but near the 1951-60 average. Early reports point to a late summer crop of 33.9 million hundredweight--6 percent less than last season but slightly more than average. Acreage and indicated average yield per acre is down from a year earlier for both the early summer and late summer crops. Because of lighter supplies, compared to the heavy supplies of last summer, prices to growers are expected to average above those of a year earlier.

Fall Acreage Moderately Below Last Year

Early July reports point to 5 percent less potato acreage for fall harvest than a year earlier but 12 percent more than the 1951-60 average (table 2). This is the most important of the seasonal potato crops, usually contributing two-thirds of the total annual production.

Acreage reductions from 1961 are fairly general. The largest decrease is in the 9 Central States, where acreage is down 9 percent. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, the main producing States in this area, all report moderate to substantial decreases. Excessive rainfall during May and June delayed planting in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and some of the intended acreage in the southern part of the Valley was not planted. Growers in Wisconsin also reported some difficulty in planting because of excessive moisture.

The 9 Western States indicate a 4 percent reduction in fall potato acreage from 1961. All States except Utah and Nevada report reductions. Idaho, which has about two-thirds of the total fall potato acreage in this area, indicates a reduction of 5 percent from 1961. Irrigation water is adequate in most Western States, and conditions for planting were generally favorable.

A 3 percent decline in total acreage is reported in the 8 Eastern States. Maine has the same acreage as a year earlier, but reductions are reported in all other States. In Maine, the fall potato crop in the early part of the growing season was reported to be in excellent condition.

First USDA estimate of fall potato production will be published August 10.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1961-62 Season

Continuing a downward trend, harvested acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1961 was slightly smaller than a year earlier and the smallest of record. As a result of smaller acreage and lower yields, production was 2 percent below that of 1960 and a fifth smaller than average. Movement of supplies to market during the 1961-62 season was orderly. Except in Louisiana, prices received by farmers in important producing States averaged above those of the previous season. In Louisiana, substantially larger supplies and a larger proportion of smaller sizes, held prices somewhat below those of the previous season. Overall prices received by farmers in January-May averaged moderately above those of a year earlier.

Table 2.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1951-60 average	1961 1/	Indicated 1962 2/	1962 as percentage of 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Maine	138.9	148.0	148.0	100
New Hampshire	2.5	1.8	1.5	83
Vermont	3.2	2.6	2.5	96
Massachusetts	5.0	5.1	4.8	94
Rhode Island	3.7	4.3	4.1	95
Connecticut	7.0	6.5	6.1	94
New York-Long Island	30.8	34.8	30.0	86
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	98
Pennsylvania	46.5	36.9	34.9	95
8 Eastern	283.7	284.0	274.9	97
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	96
Indiana	5.3	3.7	4.4	119
Michigan	48.0	42.0	39.5	94
Wisconsin	31.9	35.0	30.0	86
Minnesota	78.8	119.0	104.0	87
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.7	100
North Dakota	94.0	127.0	119.0	94
South Dakota	9.6	6.5	5.8	89
Nebraska	16.5	8.2	7.5	91
9 Central	303.6	355.5	323.9	91
Montana	8.8	8.0	7.5	94
Idaho	168.5	262.0	249.0	95
Wyoming	4.4	4.0	3.4	85
Colorado	43.3	48.5	47.5	98
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.5	106
Nevada	1.5	1.1	3.3	300
Washington	15.0	22.0	19.0	86
Oregon	24.8	27.0	26.0	96
California	16.8	22.5	22.3	99
9 Western	292.9	404.1	387.5	96
Total fall	880.2	1,043.6	986.3	95

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1962.

1962 Crop Expected to Be a Tenth Larger

Early July reports point to a 1962 sweetpotato crop of 16.7 million hundredweight, about a tenth larger than the 1961 crop, but well below the 1951-60 average (table 3). The expected increase in production over last year is the result of 7 percent more acreage and slightly higher yields. Growing conditions in early July were generally favorable, offsetting the effect of late plantings caused by dry weather. In Louisiana, some late acreage still was being planted, but growth of earlier plantings had been excellent, and first shipments of new crop sweetpotatoes were underway. Indicated average yield for the U. S. is record high. Among the more important producing States, indicated yield is up from a year ago in Virginia and Texas and down in Louisiana and New Jersey. About the same average yield is expected in North Carolina and California. Indicated production is larger than last season in all major producing areas. In the South Central States as a group, production is expected to be 12 percent above last season. Output in Louisiana, leading producing State in the area and in the Nation, is expected to be 16 percent larger than last season. Prospective production also is up 12 percent in the Central Atlantic States, with substantial increases in Maryland and Virginia more than offsetting a moderate decrease in New Jersey. In the lower Atlantic area, indicated production is up 8 percent, with a substantial cut-back in Georgia more than offset by increases in the Carolinas and Florida. Indications also point to a slightly larger crop in California.

Price Prospects for the 1962 Crop

Movement of new crop sweetpotatoes, just getting underway, is still relatively light. As usual, prices for these early shipments are fairly high. In the week ended July 14, New York wholesale prices for North Carolina sweetpotatoes, Porto Rico type, averaged $4.90 per bushel compared with $7.50 a year earlier. As marketings increase into early fall, prices will decline seasonally.

Based on early production estimates, supplies of sweetpotatoes in the 1962-63 season are expected to be larger than last season in all areas. If production is about in line with July indications, prices to growers are likely to average moderately to materially below those of the 1961-62 season.

Table 3.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1951-60 average	1961	Indicated 1962 1/	1962 as percentage of 1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	1,370	1,470	1,400	95
Maryland	539	513	580	113
Virginia	1,545	1,730	2,184	126
Central Atlantic	3,454	3,713	4,164	112
North Carolina	2,412	2,420	2,860	118
South Carolina	962	464	472	102
Georgia	992	910	768	84
Florida	143	72	81	112
Lower Atlantic	4,509	3,866	4,181	108
Kentucky	243	114	124	109
Tennessee	614	412	400	97
Alabama	714	530	550	104
Mississippi	1,031	770	780	101
Arkansas	292	297	273	92
Louisiana	4,473	3,400	3,960	116
Oklahoma	111	91	78	86
Texas	1,150	770	1,040	135
New Mexico	2/ 130	170	162	95
South Central	8,758	6,554	7,367	112
Missouri	120	110	104	95
Kansas	61	104	104	100
North Central	181	214	208	97
California	842	736	760	103
United States	17,716	15,083	16,680	111

1/ Indicated as of July 1.

2/ Short time average.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1962.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1961-62 Season

The total supply of dry edible beans in the 1961-62 marketing year was substantially larger than both the previous season and the 1955-59 average. The increase, compared with a year earlier, resulted from larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1961-62 season and record large production in 1961.

Export demand for dry beans so far this season has been dull, and exports through May were far below those of a year earlier. The light export movement during the first three-fourths of the season was due partly to a large Mexican bean crop and the continued loss of the Cuban market. However, exports of beans under P.L. 480 programs are expected to be heavy during the last few months of the season. As a result, total exports probably will be larger this season than last. Domestic use of dry beans also is expected to be slightly to moderately larger than last season, mainly because of larger USDA donations through school lunch and needy persons programs. Despite the larger anticipated disappearance, carryover of beans into the new season, beginning September 1, probably will be considerably larger than a year earlier. Carryover stocks of white beans are likely to be somewhat larger than those of last year, and carryover of colored beans promises to be much larger.

Overall prices of dry beans to growers so far this season have averaged moderately below those of last season. Among colored classes, prices of red kidney beans have been above a year earlier, but prices of pintos have averaged lower. Among major white classes, prices of great northerns have been somewhat lower, but prices of pea beans have averaged above last year's level. The higher prices for pea beans have been due mainly to the higher price support level and to substantial government purchases of beans for school lunch and needy persons programs. The Department of Agriculture purchased about 310,000 hundredweight of pea beans and about 430,000 hundredweight of pintos for distribution under these programs.

About 3.0 million hundredweight of 1961 crop beans were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under price support loans and purchase agreements. Of this total, 1.6 million hundredweight were pea beans and 800,000 were pintos. In addition, 290,000 hundredweight of red kidneys were delivered, and 260,000 hundredweight of great northerns. The bulk of these beans have been programmed for school lunches, distribution to needy families, or for export under P.L. 480 programs.

Supply in 1962-63 May Be Smaller

Early reports indicate that overall supplies of dry edible beans in the 1962-63 season may be slightly smaller than during the previous season. Remaining stocks of 1961 crop beans appear to be materially larger than a year earlier. But prospective 1962 production, at 18.7 million hundredweight, is 7 percent smaller than last season. The decrease in production is the result of lower average

yields in the Northeast, Northwest, and Southwest. Average yield per acre in California is expected to be record high. In the Northeast, indicated yield is materially below the high level of last season but well above average. The important Michigan pea bean crop is off to a good start. Prospective yield in the Southwest is below last year but well above average. Yields are lower than last year in all States in the Southwest except Kansas. Indicated yield for the Northwest as a whole is materially below last year's high level but slightly above average. Irrigation water is adequate, and above average yields are expected in all States except Wyoming and Washington.

Production by Areas

Prospective production of dry beans in 1962 is below the high levels of last year in all areas and also below the 1951-60 average in the Northwest and California (table 4). USDA production estimates by classes of beans will not be available until December. However, prospective production by areas gives some indication of the probable composition of the crop. Production in the Northeast is estimated at 8.1 million 100-pound bags, 5 percent less than the 1961 crop but materially above average. Production in Michigan, leading producer of pea beans, is 7.0 million bags compared with 7.3 million last year. Estimated production in New York, mainly red kidney and black turtle soup beans, is 1.2 million bags, down 9 percent from last season.

Table 4.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Northeast	Northwest	Southwest	California	U. S. total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1951-60 Av.	5,876	5,135	1,983	3,996	16,990
1954	4,562	5,477	2,290	4,610	16,939
1955	5,525	5,144	1,894	4,109	16,672
1956	6,879	4,742	1,592	4,021	17,234
1957	4,719	5,064	2,291	3,596	15,670
1958	6,564	6,566	2,066	4,091	19,287
1959	7,259	6,203	1,759	3,718	18,939
1960	7,482	5,237	1,952	3,246	17,917
1961 2/	8,552	5,266	2,646	3,542	20,006
1962 3/	8,114	4,876	2,430	3,282	18,702

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by classes, United States, 1950-61

Class	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
White:												
Pea, Navy	3,356	4,072	3,412	3,601	3,158	4,428	5,020	3,358	5,042	6,069	5,845	6,764
Great Northern	1,720	1,469	1,872	1,707	1,956	1,949	1,809	1,501	2,035	2,256	1,572	1,616
Small White 3/	466	736	540	560	731	884	771	759	800	943	618	434
White Marrow	96	101	136	91	108	36	47	52	44	37	38	82
White Kidney	16	17	19	21	7	8	11	25	29	---	---	---
Yelloweye	119	138	171	179	59	61	143	118	124	80	83	87
Total, white	5,773	6,533	6,150	6,159	6,019	7,366	7,801	5,813	8,074	9,385	8,156	8,983
Colored:												
Pink	336	534	393	450	656	414	400	399	457	269	314	455
Pinto	3,630	2,980	3,143	4,782	4,537	3,589	3,351	4,913	4,904	4,381	4,475	5,508
Red Kidney	1,123	1,344	1,421	1,249	1,155	1,045	1,863	1,307	1,379	988	1,474	1,413
Small red	486	768	605	666	1,217	1,018	757	750	1,490	871	733	341
Cranberry	133	85	108	163	131	78	169	64	93	204	124	120
Total, colored	5,708	5,711	5,670	7,310	7,696	6,144	6,540	7,433	8,323	6,713	7,120	7,837
Lima:												
Large	1,225	1,168	1,360	1,137	1,259	1,077	1,024	943	1,093	916	756	774
Baby	1,132	798	430	639	758	318	559	345	356	412	467	454
Total, lima	2,357	1,966	1,790	1,776	2,017	1,395	1,583	1,288	1,449	1,328	1,223	1,228
Other:												
Black Turtle Soup	---	---	---	43	44	29	44	44	86	85	144	222
Blackeye	611	918	647	767	703	962	654	793	919	841	570	966
Garbanzo	61	5	44	8	33	28	89	30	89	65	86	5
Other	613	695	616	435	427	748	523	269	347	522	618	765
Total, other	1,285	1,618	1,307	1,253	1,207	1,767	1,310	1,136	1,441	1,513	1,418	1,958
United States	15,123	15,828	14,917	16,498	16,939	16,672	17,234	15,670	19,287	18,939	17,917	20,006

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.
3/ Includes flat small white.

Data from Field Crops, Statistical Bulletin No. 290 and Crop Production Annual Summary, SRS, USDA.

Production in the Southwest, practically all pintos, is estimated at 2.4 million hundredweight compared with 2.6 million hundredweight in 1961. In Colorado, largest producer in this area, production is estimated at 2.1 million bags, moderately smaller than last season. Indicated output in the Northwest, mostly great northerns, pintos, and small reds, is 4.9 million bags compared with 5.3 million last season. Production in Idaho, which accounts for almost half the area total, is estimated at 2.3 million bags, down slightly from last season. The Nebraska crop, mostly pintos and great northerns, is expected to be 16 percent smaller than last season.

Prospective production of all dry beans in California is 3.3 million bags --7 percent less than last year and 18 percent below average. Indicated output of large limas is up slightly, and baby limas up a fourth from last season. But production of other beans in California, mostly blackeye, pink, and small white, is expected to be down about a sixth.

Price Prospects for 1962 Crop Beans

On July 1 indicated production of dry edible beans was moderately below that of a year earlier. Despite larger expected carryover stocks, total supplies in the 1962-63 season may be slightly smaller than in the previous season. Supplies of great northerns, large and baby limas are expected to be heavier than in the 1961-62 season. But supplies of pea beans and pintos are expected to be a little lighter than the heavy supplies of the previous season, and supplies of a number of other classes at least moderately smaller.

Domestic use of dry beans in the 1962-63 season, including donations through the school lunch and needy persons programs, is expected to be about the same as in the previous season. Commercial exports of both white and colored classes of dry beans may be larger than the light exports of 1961-62. As in 1961-62, substantial quantities of beans may again move abroad under P.L. 480 programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture has set the national average support price for 1962-crop dry beans at $6.32 per hundredweight, the same as in 1961. However, because of the shift in production toward those classes with lower levels of support, the support rates are 12 cents per hundredweight higher than in 1961 for all classes except pintos, and medium white and pea beans, on which support rates are the same as for the 1961 crop. As under past programs, dry beans will be supported through loan and purchase agreements from harvest through January 1963. If present production and demand prospects materialize, actual prices to growers for the 1962 crop may average a little higher than those of the 1961-62 season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1961-62 Season

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1961-62 season were moderately smaller than in the previous season because of materially smaller beginning stocks.

Domestic consumption probably has been about the same as last season, and exports through May were somewhat larger. During the first part of the 1961-62 season, prices to growers averaged moderately below those of a year earlier. With a little larger export movement in recent months compared with the previous season, prices strengthened and since late winter have averaged above those of a year earlier.

Supplies Expected to Be Larger in 1962-63

Supplies of dry field peas in the coming season probably will be materially larger than in the 1961-62 season. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1962-63 season are expected to be smaller than a year ago. But early July reports indicated a production, of 4.3 million hundredweight, about a fourth larger than both the 1961 crop and the recent 10-year average. Production in both Washington and Idaho is expected to be materially larger than last year. These States normally produce 80-90 percent of the total crop.

Price Prospects for the 1962 Crop

Domestic use of dry field peas in the 1962-63 season probably will be somewhat larger than in the current season. Barring severe crop damage, however, substantially larger supplies will be available for export in the coming season than in 1961-62. But European demand for U. S. peas is likely to be stronger in 1962-63 than in the previous season. Early reports indicate substantially less acreage and lower prospective yields of peas in the Netherlands. The Netherlands, like the U. S., typically exports large quantities of dry peas. With relatively heavy supplies in prospect in the U. S., the level of foreign demand will greatly influence domestic prices. If export demand is up materially, prices to growers may average close to those of the 1961-62 season.

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TRENDS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN OF PRODUCTION OF SWEETPOTATOES

By Will M. Simmons *

Changes in the sweetpotato industry over the past 2 or 3 decades have been truly phenomenal. There has been a declining demand for sweetpotatoes, an increasing trend toward specialization and concentration of production, and greatly improved breeding and cultural practices. These forces have resulted in a sharp reduction in the number of farms and in total acreage and production, a big increase in yield per acre, and significant shifts in the regional and intraregional patterns of sweetpotato production.

According to the U. S. Census, about 1.2 million farms reported producing sweetpotatoes in 1939. By 1954, the number had declined to about 630,000 and in 1959 only 310,000 farms reported producing sweetpotatoes, roughly half as many as in 1954. This sharp decline in number of farms was accompanied by a substantial increase in average size of farm, as sweetpotato growing became more and more a specialized enterprise.

Acreage of sweetpotatoes in the United States declined from 860,000 acres in 1934-37 to 226,000 in 1958-61 -- a drop of about three-fourths. In spite of an increase of more than 60 percent in yield per acre, total production declined sharply from more than 39 million hundredweight to less than 17 million -- a drop of more than 50 percent (figure 1).

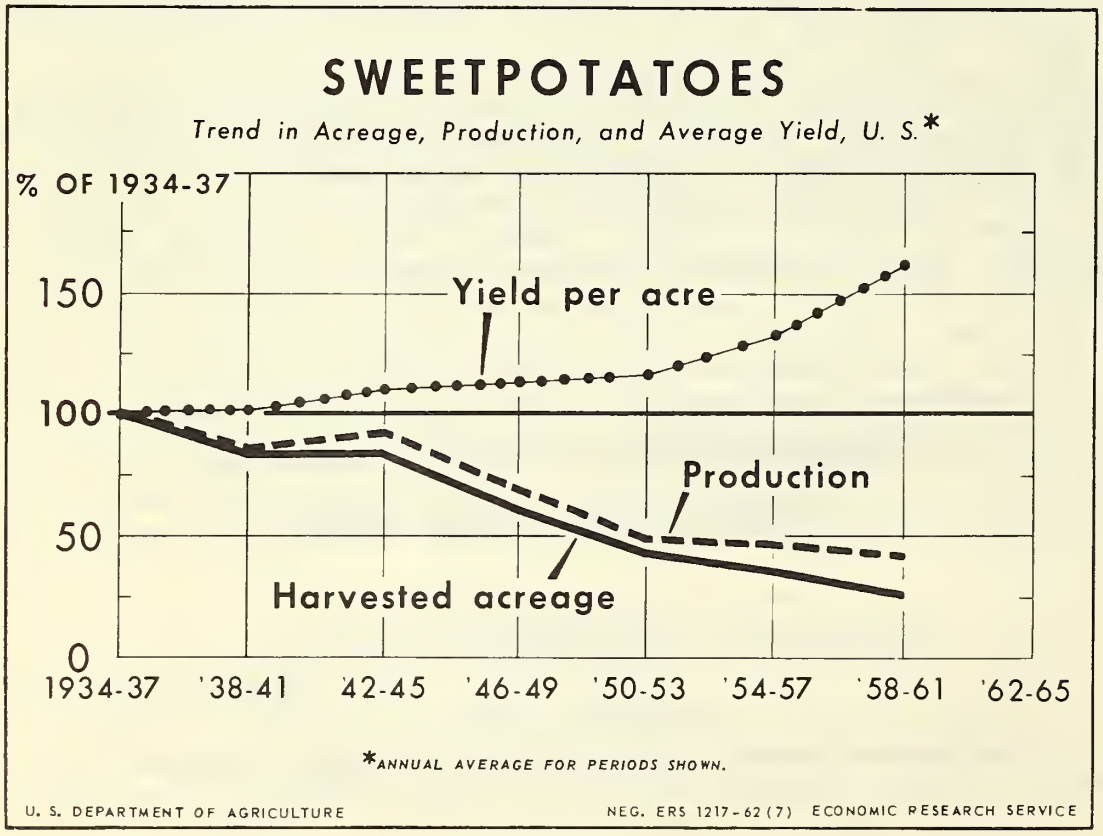

Figure 1

*Analytical Statistician, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

Part of the decline in production probably was associated with disease problems, perishability of the product, and the relatively large amount of hand labor required to produce and harvest the crop. So far, mechanization has not gained as rapidly in the sweetpotato industry as in many other segments of agriculture. Growing industrialization and urbanization of the South, main area of production, and the accompanying decline of production for home use also contributed greatly to the decline.

Household use of sweetpotatoes on farms where grown declined from about 15 million hundredweight in 1934-37 to about 2 million in recent years. This reduction in use, associated in large part with the declining number of farms, accounted for more than half the total decline in production during the period.

But despite a rapid increase in population, there was a sharp reduction in the quantity of sweetpotatoes moving into sales outlets. This decline in sales appeared to be due, at least in part, to a decline in demand. For a commodity such as sweetpotatoes, for which consumer demand is inelastic, a reduction in quantity available would be expected to result in a much sharper increase in price. But in the case of sweetpotatoes, prices received by growers have risen only about a fourth, after adjustment for changes in the general level of farm prices, despite the fact that total consumption declined more than a third. Per capita consumption fell by two-thirds--from 23 pounds, fresh equivalent, in 1934-37 to less than 8 pounds in 1958-61. 1/

The decline in demand appeared to be associated with increasing urbanization, higher incomes, and a general shift away from starchy, high calorie foods. But the decline in sales also was due, in part, to problems of distribution. Sweetpotatoes bruise easily, are highly susceptible to damage from heat or cold, and in general are quite perishable. This perishability and the fact that only a small percentage of customers purchase sweetpotatoes regularly resulted in many stores dropping this item from its regular line of produce.

The drastic changes in sweetpotato production also are reflected in marked changes in production between regions and between States within the various regions. Total acreage of sweetpotatoes in the United States during the last 25 years declined fairly consistently,except during World War II when the trend was temporarily interrupted. During 1934-37, farmers harvested an average of 860,000 acres. By 1958-61, only 226,000 acres were harvested annually, little more than a fourth as much as in the earlier period. The West registered a moderate increase in acreage and a 46 percent increase in production. But this producing area still accounts for only 6 percent of the total U. S. crop. Both acreage and production declined sharply in all other areas.

Yield per acre increased about 35 percent in the West and considerably more in the other major producing areas. Most of the increase in yield in the various areas occurred during the last decade.

1/ Calculated on fresh weight basis on the farm. This overstates the decline in consumption to some extent, as improved handling and distribution practices over the years have reduced shrinkage and loss in the marketing channel.

As noted earlier, total U. S. production declined more than 50 percent over the 25-year period. But the acreage and yield changes resulted in significant shifts in the geographic distribution of production (figure 2). The West, largely California, gained in actual production and increased its share from about 2 percent to almost 6 percent of the U. S. total. Despite a 16 percent decline in tonnage, the Central Atlantic States gained in importance, going from 12 percent to 23 percent of the total. The Central States continued to lead the other areas in production but lost in relative importance, dropping from 54 percent to 47 percent of the total. The South Atlantic States also experienced a significant drop in production, declining in importance from 32 percent to 24 percent of the total.

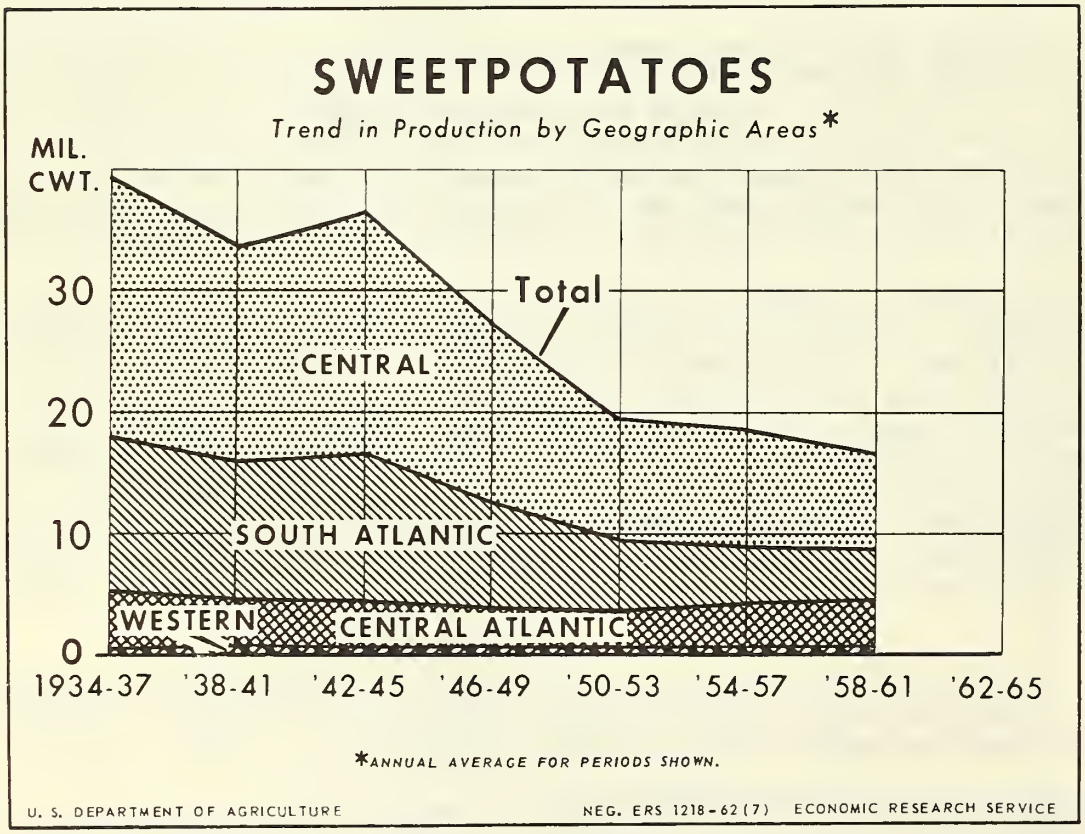

Figure 2

Table 6 .--Sweetpotatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, United States, by geographic area, 1934-61 1/

Period	Central Atlantic	South Atlantic	Central	Western	U.S. total
	Acreage, by areas				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934-37	66.2	282.2	500.5	11.0	860.0
1938-41	57.0	249.8	406.4	11.8	724.9
1942-45	55.8	249.5	412.8	10.8	728.9
1946-49	43.3	167.6	305.8	10.8	527.5
1950-53	37.1	113.1	205.3	11.0	366.5
1954-57	38.8	80.7	174.4	11.9	305.8
1958-61	37.2	53.8	122.8	11.9	225.7
	Average yield per acre				
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1934-37	69.3	45.3	42.8	60.5	45.9
1938-41	66.7	45.7	43.5	61.0	46.4
1942-45	67.2	48.8	48.6	57.0	50.2
1946-49	77.5	51.9	47.9	57.4	51.8
1950-53	83.7	51.1	48.4	67.7	53.4
1954-57	89.8	57.2	54.9	75.1	60.7
1958-61	103.3	75.1	64.2	81.6	74.2
	Production				
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1934-37	4,590	12,772	21,413	665	39,440
1938-41	3,801	11,424	17,682	720	33,627
1942-45	3,752	12,166	20,058	616	36,592
1946-49	3,355	8,695	14,646	620	27,316
1950-53	3,107	5,783	9,942	745	19,576
1954-57	3,483	4,614	9,570	894	18,561
1958-61	3,843	4,038	7,888	971	16,740
	Production as percentage of U. S. total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1934-37	11.6	32.4	54.3	1.7	100.0
1938-41	11.3	34.0	52.6	2.1	100.0
1942-45	10.3	33.2	54.8	1.7	100.0
1946-49	12.3	31.8	53.6	2.3	100.0
1950-53	15.9	29.5	50.8	3.8	100.0
1954-57	18.8	24.9	51.5	4.8	100.0
1958-61	23.0	24.1	47.1	5.8	100.0

1/ Annual average for periods shown.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 237 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, SRS, USDA.

The Central States have led all other areas in production of sweetpotatoes throughout the past 25 years. Nevertheless, sharp declines in both acreage and production in the area contributed heavily to the national decline. Production in the Central States dropped from an average of 21.4 million hundredweight in 1934-37 to 7.9 million hundredweight in 1958-61. The decline was fairly consistent, except for an interruption during the war years of the early 1940's. During the 25-year span, the area lost slightly in relative importance, dropping from 54 to 47 percent of the U. S. total

The decline in production from 1934-37 to 1958-61 was due to a 75 percent cut in acreage. Acreage in Louisiana, leader among the producing States, was down 47 percent, while cuts ranged from 71 to 88 percent in the other important States in the area. Yield per acre increased rapidly in all States, with an average increase for the area of about 50 percent.

Because of the sharp cuts in acreage, each State in the region showed a loss in tonnage. Production in Louisiana held above the level of the mid-1930's through 1954-57. In 1958-61, however, production in the State averaged 3.8 million hundredweight, 14 percent less than in 1934-37. Output in Texas, second largest producing State in the central area, declined from 2.3 million hundredweight in the earlier period to 1.2 million in 1958-61. But because of sharp cuts in other States in the area, both Louisiana and Texas gained in relative importance. Louisiana gained sharply, rising from 21 percent of the area total in the mid-1930's to almost half of the total in recent years. The gain in the relative importance of Texas was much more modest -- from 11 to 15 percent of the area total.

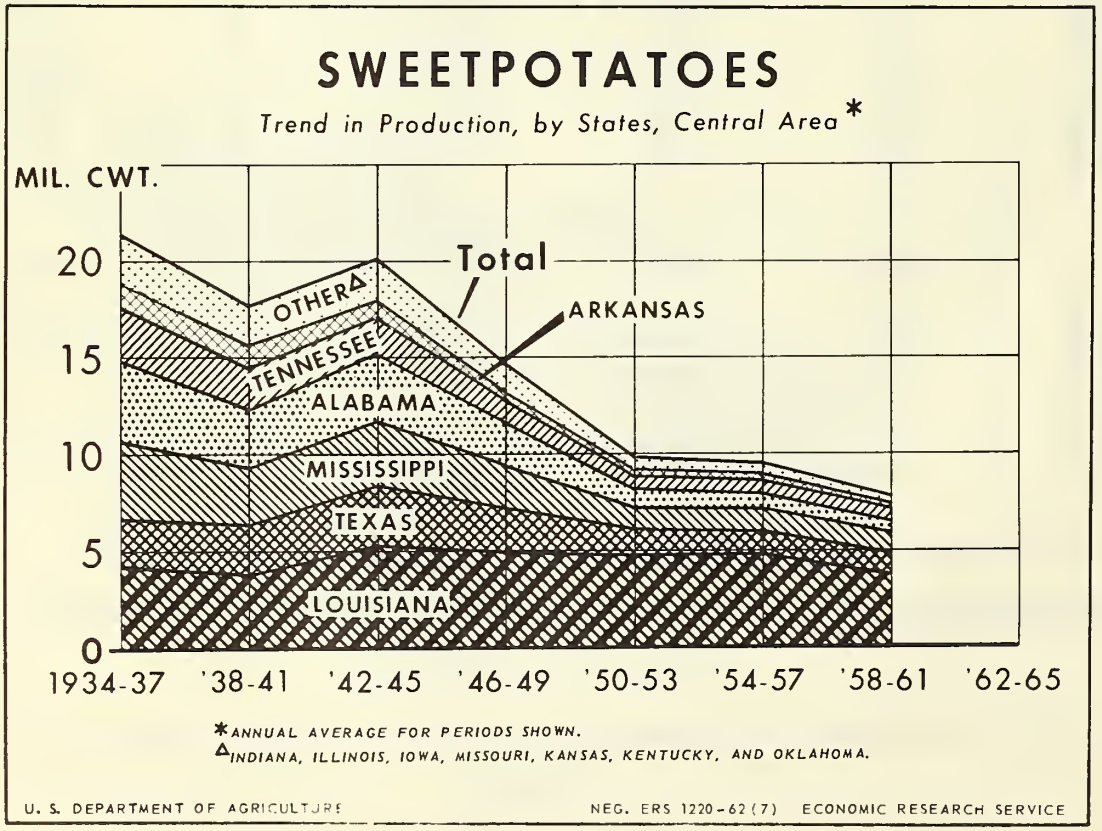

Table 7 .--Sweetpotatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, by States, Central area, 1934-61 1/

Period	Louisiana	Texas	Mississippi	Alabama	Tennessee	Arkansas	Other 2/	Area total
	Acreage, Central area							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934-37	112.0	60.2	83.8	91.2	53.0	37.8	62.5	500.5
1938-41	95.0	58.0	65.0	74.8	43.5	26.2	43.9	406.4
1942-45	107.0	62.2	64.5	74.5	37.0	22.5	45.0	412.8
1946-49	99.2	52.8	43.5	46.0	23.0	14.8	26.6	305.8
1950-53	89.8	31.0	25.8	22.5	13.0	7.6	15.7	205.3
1954-57	84.2	24.2	21.8	16.2	11.5	5.8	10.6	174.4
1958-61	59.5	17.2	16.5	11.8	6.6	4.5	6.7	122.8
	Average yield per acre							
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1934-37	39.2	38.2	48.6	45.2	50.7	35.7	39.7	42.8
1938-41	40.1	44.3	45.8	39.0	50.4	42.4	48.1	43.5
1942-45	51.2	47.8	50.4	45.5	52.9	42.9	45.5	48.6
1946-49	50.1	43.9	47.9	44.4	55.1	44.1	49.4	47.9
1950-53	53.8	41.0	43.8	42.4	51.7	41.6	49.1	48.4
1954-57	58.3	48.7	52.3	46.0	59.6	53.1	56.9	54.9
1958-61	63.7	67.3	58.7	55.6	79.7	68.9	71.5	64.2
	Production							
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1934-37	4,396	2,300	4,076	4,122	2,689	1,349	2,482	21,413
1938-41	3,810	2,567	2,974	2,918	2,191	1,112	2,110	17,682
1942-45	5,475	2,973	3,249	3,390	1,958	966	2,046	20,058
1946-49	4,965	2,319	2,084	2,044	1,267	652	1,315	14,646
1950-53	4,830	1,271	1,129	954	672	316	771	9,942
1954-57	4,909	1,179	1,140	745	685	308	603	9,570
1958-61	3,792	1,158	968	656	526	310	479	7,888
	Production as a percentage of area total							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1934-37	20.6	10.7	19.0	19.2	12.6	6.3	11.6	100.0
1938-41	21.6	14.5	16.8	16.5	12.4	6.3	11.9	100.0
1942-45	27.3	14.8	16.2	16.9	9.8	4.8	10.2	100.0
1946-49	33.8	15.8	14.2	14.0	8.7	4.5	9.0	100.0
1950-53	48.5	12.8	11.3	9.6	6.8	3.2	7.8	100.0
1954-57	51.3	12.3	11.9	7.8	7.2	3.2	6.3	100.0
1958-61	48.0	14.7	12.3	8.3	6.7	3.9	6.1	100.0

1/ Annual average for periods shown.

2/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 237 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, SRS, USDA.

Other States in the central area declined sharply in importance. Tonnages in Mississippi and Alabama, each of which in the mid-1930's contributed about a fifth of all production in the Central States, dropped sharply and in 1958-61 accounted for only 12 percent and 8 percent of the area total. Very sharp declines also occurred in Tennessee, Arkansas, and "other States" as a group.

The decline in the sweetpotato industry in the South Atlantic States during the last 25 years has been sharper than in any other major producing area. Acreage in the South Atlantic area was cut 80 percent. Despite a two-thirds increase in yield per acre, production in the area declined drastically from 1934-37 to 1958-61. The area also lost in relative importance, from about a third of total U. S. production in the mid-1930's to a fourth of the total in 1958-61. Plantings in North Carolina were cut by two-thirds. Acreage in each of the other States in the area dropped to a small fraction of the 1934-37 figure, with the sharpest cut, 90 percent, in Florida.

The net result of acreage and yield changes was sharply reduced production in each State, with a big two-thirds drop for the area as a whole. Production in North Carolina, leading State in the area throughout the period, was cut in half between 1934-37 and 1958-61. However, the downtrend in production in North Carolina appears to have been halted. Because of the very sharp production cuts in other States, North Carolina gained in relative importance over the period, increasing from 37 percent to 60 percent of the area total. North Carolina had the highest average yield per acre of any State in the area, and also showed the sharpest increase in yield.

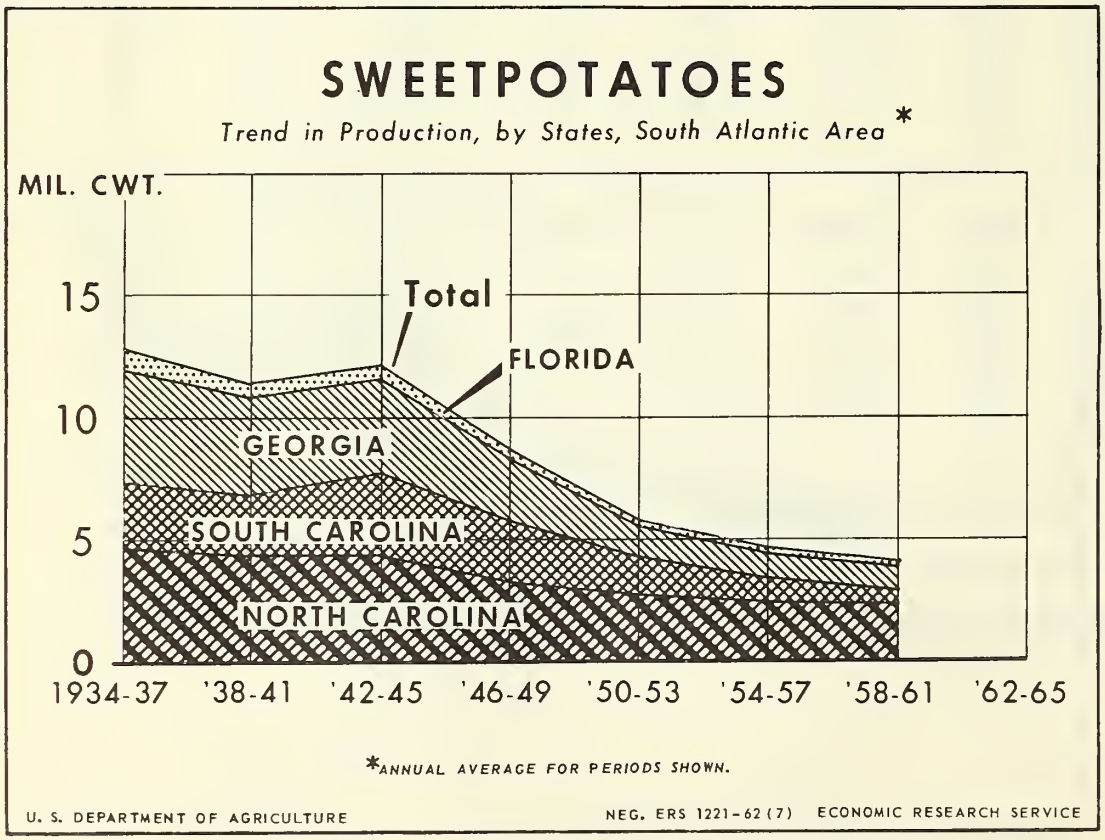

Table 8.--Sweetpotatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, by States, South Atlantic area, 1934-61 1/

Period	Acreage, South Atlantic area				
	North Carolina	South Carolina	Georgia	Florida	Area total
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934-37	88.0	61.2	112.2	20.8	282.2
1938-41	78.2	53.8	100.2	17.5	249.8
1942-45	73.2	64.8	94.2	17.2	249.5
1946-49	53.0	45.2	58.0	11.4	167.6
1950-53	45.8	31.5	31.0	4.8	113.1
1954-57	39.0	19.8	19.0	3.0	80.7
1958-61	27.0	10.5	14.2	2.0	53.8
	Average yield per acre				
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1934-37	53.8	43.7	40.9	37.3	45.3
1938-41	55.5	47.2	39.0	36.2	45.7
1942-45	58.5	51.3	41.8	36.3	48.8
1946-49	61.1	54.9	44.0	37.4	51.9
1950-53	58.9	51.0	41.2	41.9	51.1
1954-57	63.1	49.5	54.2	48.0	57.2
1958-61	89.1	56.0	67.0	47.0	75.1
	Production				
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1934-37	4,732	2,676	4,588	775	12,772
1938-41	4,343	2,538	3,909	634	11,424
1942-45	4,282	3,323	3,937	624	12,166
1946-49	3,238	2,480	2,551	426	8,695
1950-53	2,699	1,605	1,278	201	5,783
1954-57	2,461	980	1,030	144	4,614
1958-61	2,406	588	951	94	4,038
	Production as a percentage of area total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1934-37	37.0	21.0	35.9	6.1	100.0
1938-41	38.1	22.2	34.2	5.5	100.0
1942-45	35.2	27.3	32.4	5.1	100.0
1946-49	37.3	28.5	29.3	4.9	100.0
1950-53	46.6	27.8	22.1	3.5	100.0
1954-57	53.4	21.2	22.3	3.1	100.0
1958-61	59.5	14.6	23.6	2.3	100.0

1/ Annual average for periods shown.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 237 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, SRS, USDA.

Output in Georgia, second largest producing State in the area, dropped from 4.6 million hundredweight to less than 1 million; and the State lost in relative importance, dropping from 36 percent to 24 percent of the area total. Production in South Carolina declined sharply, both in terms of actual tonnage and as a percentage of the area total. Florida, never a large factor in the sweetpotato picture, almost moved out of production.

The sweetpotato industry also declined substantially in the Central Atlantic States. Acreage in these States as a group dropped from an average of 66,000 acres in 1934-37 to 37,000 acres in 1950-53, a cut of about 45 percent. Unlike the Central and South Atlantic States, where acreage continued to trend downward, acreage in the Central Atlantic States stabilized somewhat and in 1958-61 averaged the same as in the early 1950's. Yield per acre increased sharply throughout the period. With acreage remaining about stable, production also has increased substantially from the low of the early 1950's. But in 1958-61 production, at 3.8 million hundredweight, was still about 15 percent below that of 1934-37.

Among producing States in the area, acreage in Virginia, the leading producer, was cut in half. Plantings also declined sharply in Maryland and more moderately in New Jersey. Delaware, never a sizable factor in the area, went out of commercial production.

The acreage and yield changes resulted in a small increase in production in New Jersey -- from 1.3 to 1.4 million hundredweight. In recent years, New Jersey has produced more than a third of the area total. Maryland, because of a very rapid increase in yield, was about able to maintain tonnage.

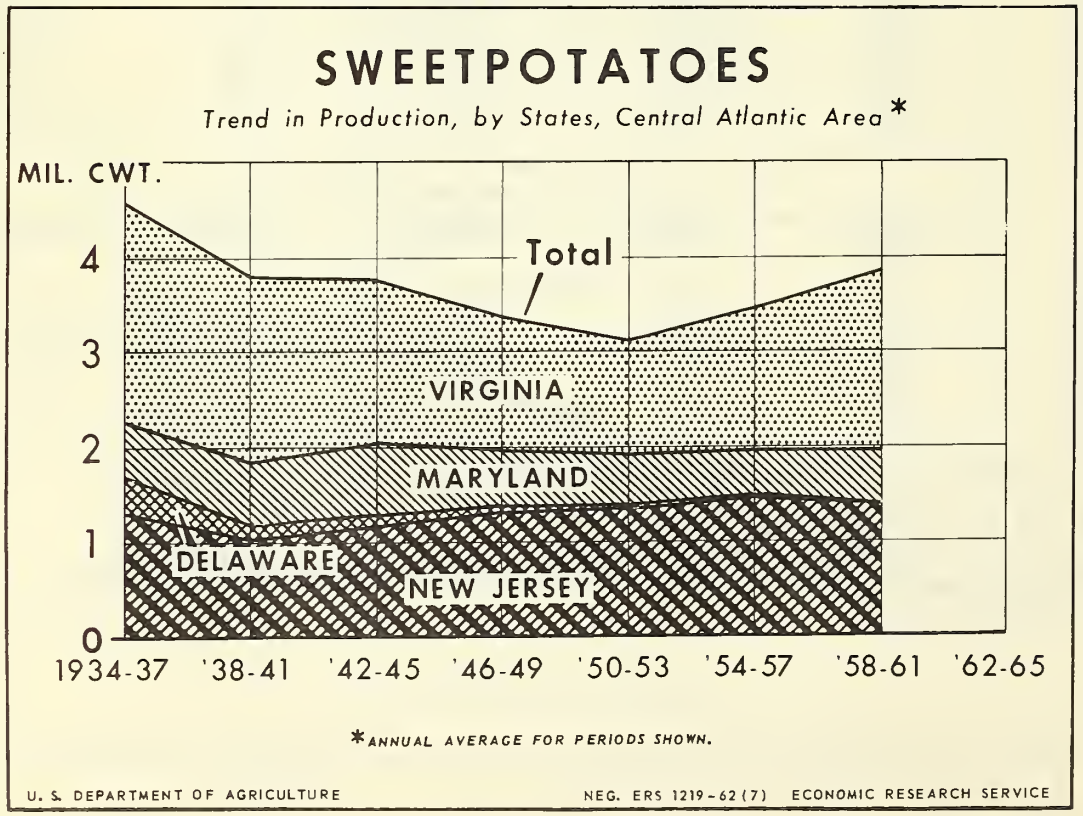

Table 9.--Sweetpotatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, by States, Central Atlantic area, 1934-61 1/

Period	New Jersey	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	Area total
	Acreage, Central Atlantic area				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934-37	16.5	5.5	7.8	36.5	66.2
1938-41	14.8	2.5	7.8	32.0	57.0
1942-45	16.0	1.7	9.4	28.8	55.8
1946-49	15.8	.7	7.2	19.8	43.3
1950-53	15.0	.6	5.5	16.0	37.1
1954-57	16.4	.2	4.5	17.8	38.8
1958-61	14.6	---	4.2	18.4	37.2
	Average yield per acre				
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1934-37	80.1	67.6	74.6	63.4	69.3
1938-41	68.5	67.2	83.1	61.6	66.7
1942-45	72.4	62.9	82.3	59.4	67.2
1946-49	83.0	71.4	86.0	69.4	77.5
1950-53	88.7	85.0	95.1	75.2	83.7
1954-57	88.4	70.0	112.4	85.1	89.8
1958-61	95.8	---	137.6	101.5	103.3
	Production				
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1934-37	1,322	372	582	2,314	4,590
1938-41	1,014	168	648	1,971	3,801
1942-45	1,158	107	774	1,712	3,752
1946-49	1,312	50	619	1,374	3,355
1950-53	1,330	51	523	1,204	3,107
1954-57	1,450	14	506	1,514	3,483
1958-61	1,399	---	578	1,867	3,843
	Production as a percentage of area total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1934-37	28.8	8.1	12.7	50.4	100.0
1938-41	26.7	4.4	17.0	51.9	100.0
1942-45	30.9	2.9	20.6	45.6	100.0
1946-49	39.1	1.5	18.4	41.0	100.0
1950-53	42.8	1.6	16.8	38.8	100.0
1954-57	41.6	.4	14.5	43.5	100.0
1958-61	36.4	---	15.0	48.6	100.0

1/ Annual average for periods shown.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 237 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, SRS, USDA.

Virginia had a very sharp downtrend in output from the mid-1930's to about 1950. Production in the State in 1950-53 averaged 1.2 million hundredweight, little more than half the 1934-37 level. However, partly because of the construction of storage facilities which enable Virginia growers to hold more potatoes for winter and spring marketing, the industry has staged a substantial comeback in recent years. Production in 1958-61 amounted to 1.9 million hundredweight, up about 50 percent from the low of the early 1950's, but still substantially below that of 1934-37. Virginia in recent years has produced almost half the area's total crop of sweetpotatoes.

Sweetpotato acreage in the West, practically all of it in California, showed no definite trend from 1934-37 to 1950-53. Although small relative to the national total, acreage in the last few years has increased moderately. New Mexico first reported 1,400 acres in 1958, and in 1961 reported 1,700 acres. With yields substantially higher in recent years than in the late 1930's, production in the West in 1958-61 averaged almost 50 percent larger than that of the mid-1930's.

The future of the sweetpotato industry in this country, like that of other commodities, depends upon a complex of social and economic forces. Many of the same forces which caused the rapid decline in the industry during the last 25 years will continue to operate during the next few years. However, many of these forces, such as declining consumption in households of growers, the impact of disease, and the relatively low level of mechanization in the industry probably have already made their greatest impact. Further, the probability of

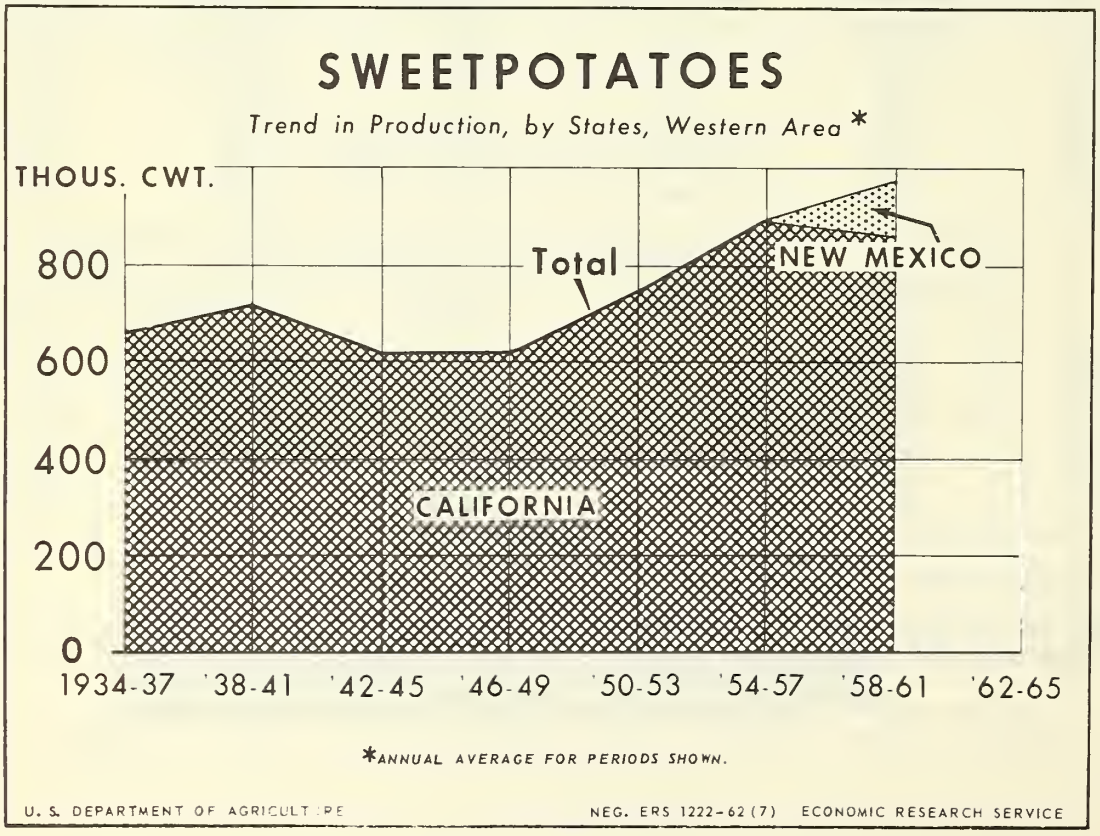

Table 10 .--Sweetpotatoes: Trend in acreage, yield, and production, by States, Western area, 1934-61 1/

Period	Acreage, Western area		
	California	New Mexico	Area total
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934-37	11.0	---	11.0
1938-41	11.8	---	11.8
1942-45	10.8	---	10.8
1946-49	10.8	---	10.8
1950-53	11.0	---	11.0
1954-57	11.9	---	11.9
1958-61	10.8	1.1	11.9
	Average yield per acre		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1934-37	60.5	---	60.5
1938-41	61.0	---	61.0
1942-45	57.0	---	57.0
1946-49	57.4	---	57.4
1950-53	67.7	---	67.7
1954-57	75.1	---	75.1
1958-61	79.9	98.2	81.6
	Production		
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1934-37	665	---	665
1938-41	720	---	720
1942-45	616	---	616
1946-49	620	---	620
1950-53	745	---	745
1954-57	894	---	894
1958-61	863	108	971
	Production as a percentage of area total		
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1934-37	100.0	---	100.0
1938-41	100.0	---	100.0
1942-45	100.0	---	100.0
1946-49	100.0	---	100.0
1950-53	100.0	---	100.0
1954-57	100.0	---	100.0
1958-61	88.9	11.1	100.0

1/ Annual average for periods shown.

Compiled from Statistical Bulletins 237 and 190, and annual summaries of Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, SRS, USDA.

a continued gain in processing is expected to enable sweetpotatoes to compete more effectively for the food dollar. In 1934-37 only about 200,000 hundredweight of sweetpotatoes were used in canning. In 1950-53 the canning industry was using 1,387,000 hundredweight annually, and by 1958-61 this had increased to more than 2 million hundredweight. Sweetpotatoes in the frozen form, a relatively new innovation, and the newly developed sweetpotato flake may result in a rapid growth in use of processed sweetpotatoes. With the increasing use of canned and the probable sales potential of new processed products, the downtrend in consumer demand for sweetpotatoes may have been halted at about current levels, and might be reversed in the years ahead. Thus, there is some reason to expect that sweetpotato producers may look forward to a stable to slowly increasing total market for their product in the present decade.

Table 11.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1951-60, 1961, and indicated 1962

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1951-60 1/	1961	1962 Indicated	1962 Percentage of 1961	Average 1951-60 1/	1961	1962 Indicated	1962 Percentage of 1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	248,670	248,150	236,930	95	31,743	34,727	33,041	95
Spring 2/	679,260	557,160	522,600	94	50,383	50,919	46,641	92
Summer:								
Beans, lima	11,340	13,200	12,800	97	285	314	316	101
Beans, snap	37,180	32,910	32,930	100	1,421	1,316	1,450	110
Beets	1,650	1,300	1,400	108	291	232	248	107
Cabbage 2/	28,540	25,230	25,530	101	5,218	5,018	5,112	102
Cantaloups 3/	74,970	81,350	84,100	103	7,096	8,352	8,814	106
Carrots 2/	10,940	10,630	11,230	106	2,628	2,695	2,692	100
Cauliflower 2/	4,320	3,550	3,600	101	389	310	358	115
Celery 2/	7,620	6,780	6,490	96	2,783	2,892	2,597	90
Corn, sweet	140,030	138,400	136,700	99	7,921	8,992	8,807	98
Cucumbers	13,480	11,250	12,100	108	1,065	1,049	1,099	105
Eggplant	1,340	1,300	1,100	85	145	156	132	85
Escarole	920	1,800	1,900	106	142	282	298	106
Garlic	2,570	3,600	2,700	75	208	288	189	66
Honeydews	8,500	7,800	7,560	97	1,239	1,104	1,125	102
Lettuce	42,240	48,900	50,150	103	8,355	10,034	9,578	95
Onions 2/ 3/	8,500	8,590	8,980	105	1,686	2,091	2,099	100
Peas, green	3,010	1,500	1,400	93	98	60	53	88
Peppers, green 2/ 3/	8,440	7,450	7,250	97	285	274	288	105
Spinach	1,240	2,200	2,300	105	56	121	104	86
Tomatoes 3/	46,630	42,900	43,600	102	4,465	5,364	5,157	96
Watermelons	294,370	241,900	240,300	99	21,395	19,684	20,972	107
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and production have been reported	747,830	692,540	694,120	100	67,171	70,628	71,488	101
Acreage has been reported	868,180	810,070	812,340	100	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	37,680	32,410	32,910	102	8,859	8,237	---	---
Late 2/	4,280	3,400	3,400	100	453	481	---	---
Total fall on which:								
Acreage has been reported	41,960	35,810	36,310	101	---	---	---	---
Total on which 1962:								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,675,760	1,497,850	1,453,650	97	149,297	156,274	151,170	97
Acreage has been reported	1,838,070	1,651,190	1,608,180	97	---	---	---	---

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods, 1961 and 1962

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	May 20 - June 15, 1961				June 16 - July 13, 1961				May 18 - June 14, 1962				June 15 - July 12, 1962			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Imports	Total
Asparagus	8	613	---	621	1	249	---	250	5	660	---	665	1	196	---	197
Beans, lima, snap and fava	74	1,291	3	1,368	4	1,555	2	1,561	77	1,097	19	1,193	4	1,730	1	1,735
Beets	3	124	---	127	---	195	2	197	1	117	---	118	---	196	---	196
Broccoli	96	81	---	177	33	74	---	107	71	63	---	134	38	63	---	101
Cabbage	159	2,407	---	2,566	39	2,447	66	2,552	238	2,654	11	2,903	31	2,600	38	2,669
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	1,676	1,245	570	3,491	3,365	1,807	63	5,235	1,062	1,104	924	3,090	4,292	2,755	174	7,221
Carrots	638	716	2	1,356	671	683	1	1,355	650	755	2	1,407	596	718	---	1,314
Cauliflower	66	325	---	391	25	399	2	426	66	373	1	440	38	352	---	390
Celery	1,009	1,185	---	2,194	1,109	1,037	---	2,146	890	1,139	---	2,029	897	1,031	---	1,928
Corn	1,204	1,929	---	3,133	797	2,087	---	2,884	1,686	1,769	---	3,455	1,178	2,879	1	4,058
Cucumbers	71	982	1	1,054	23	1,537	6	1,566	180	1,253	5	1,438	69	1,612	1	1,682
Eggplant	7	140	---	147	5	149	---	154	7	141	1	149	1	137	---	138
Escarole and endive	30	209	---	239	1	364	---	365	41	272	4	317	2	400	---	402
Lettuce and romaine	3,285	3,696	5	6,986	2,978	4,516	15	7,509	3,293	4,232	8	7,533	2,656	4,575	1	7,232
Onions 2/	1,420	1,391	73	2,884	1,258	1,573	28	2,859	1,482	1,526	32	3,040	1,295	1,628	99	3,022
Peas, green	105	40	---	145	27	94	---	121	85	41	---	126	71	124	---	195
Peppers	304	743	8	1,055	198	884	7	1,089	236	741	25	1,002	182	930	6	1,118
Spinach	---	344	---	344	9	295	---	304	4	323	---	327	19	232	4	255
Squash	3	424	1	428	5	551	---	556	9	535	5	549	2	544	---	546
Tomatoes	1,552	2,449	47	4,048	732	3,950	5	4,687	1,641	2,554	234	4,429	795	3,602	21	4,418
Turnips and Rutabagas	---	110	26	136	---	138	---	138	---	96	29	125	---	133	7	140
Watermelons	1,210	7,829	162	9,201	840	10,228	---	11,068	640	4,951	328	5,919	1,798	12,669	---	14,467
Other vegetables (including mixed)	715	117	---	832	463	106	---	569	790	11	1	802	384	22	---	406
Total	13,635	28,390	898	42,923	12,583	34,918	197	47,698	13,154	26,407	1,629	41,190	14,349	39,128	353	53,830
Potatoes	8,219	5,571	1	13,791	8,266	6,086	---	14,352	8,765	5,671	48	14,484	8,466	5,720	18	14,204
Sweetpotatoes	---	278	---	278	---	147	---	147	1	359	---	360	---	244	---	244
Grand total	21,854	34,239	899	56,992	20,849	41,151	197	62,197	21,920	32,437	1,677	56,034	22,815	45,092	371	68,278

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.
Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 13.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1961 and 1962

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1961			1962		
			May 16	June 13	July 18	May 15	June 12	July 17
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.50	---	---	3.00
Broccoli, bunched	California	14-bchs., crates	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.50
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Long Island	1 3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	1.37½	---	---	.90
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1 3/5 bu. crt.	---	2.25	1.37½	---	1.12½	.90
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	9.50	7.75	---	10.00	5.50
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt	7.00	5.25	5.85	6.00	5.50	4.50
Cauliflower	New York	Carton 12's	---	---	3.25	---	---	1.75
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2 1/2-3 doz.	---	---	2.50	---	---	4.50
Pascal	California	2-2½ doz.	4.65	5.00	5.25	6.00	6.00	7.50
Corn, green	Virginia	5-doz. crate, yellow	---	---	2.25	---	---	1.25
Cucumbers	Maryland	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.50	---	---	2.40
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	2.85	4.50	4.25	4.75	3.50	3.25
Escarole	New Jersey	1 1/9 bu. crt.	---	2.50	1.00	---	1.25	1.50
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	4.25	---	---	4.50
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. ctn.	3.75	3.75	3.25	5.50	3.25	3.50
Onions								
Yellow, Granex, medium	New Jersey	50 lb. sack	---	---	2.75	---	---	1.65
Spanish type, large	Washington	50 lb. sack	---	---	3.35	---	---	2.85
Peppers, green med.-large	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.00	---	---	2.50
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	.50	.80	.85	.65	.85	1.25
Tomatoes	California	6x6 lugs	---	---	1/5.00	---	---	1/2.75
Chicago:								
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.40	---	---	3.00
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.10	2.90	3.35	3.85	3.25	3.15
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	1 3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	1.15	---	---	.90
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	8.75	7.50	---	10.00	5.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	5.60	4.40	4.85	5.75	4.90	4.50
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	3.15	3.00	4.00	4.75	3.15	3.00
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	4.35	4.60	4.90	5.25	5.75	5.75
Pascal	Michigan	3-4 doz.	---	---	3.25	---	---	4.65
Corn, green	Alabama	5 doz. crate, yellow	---	---	2.90	---	---	1.75
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.75	---	---	3.75
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	2.90	4.75	3.50	3.75	2.75	4.50
Escarole	Ohio	16 qt. bskt.	---	2/1.55	2/1.10	---	---	.90
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	4.00	4.65	---	---	4.00
Lettuce, Iceberg, dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.75	2.90	3.10	4.50	3.00	2.90
Peas, green	Washington	Bu. bskt.	---	---	6.00	---	---	5.00
Peppers, green	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	4.25	---	---	3.75
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	1.85	1.00	1.10	1.85	1.25	2.85
Tomatoes, 2 layer	California	20 lb. lugs, large	---	---	3.75	---	---	3.75

1/ Auction sales.
2/ 24-qt. bskt.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 14.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1960 and 1961 and canners and wholesale distributors stocks 1961 and 1962, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1960	1961	Date	1961	1962	Date	1961	1962
	1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	33,154	40,163	June 1	4,976	8,108	June 1	3,135	3,259
Corn, sweet	35,276	46,167	June 1	5,196	10,553	June 1	3,623	3,986
Peas, green	28,714	32,399	June 1	3,074	3,092	June 1	3,252	2,964
Tomatoes	30,991	34,034	Apr. 1	9,286	10,251	Apr. 1	4,037	3,836
Tomato juice 2/	40,282	38,545	Apr. 1	19,536	16,872	Apr. 1	3,099	2,846
Total	168,417	191,308		---	---		---	---
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	7,971	8,357	Mar. 1	1,535	1,596	Apr. 1	701	677
Beans, lima	3,754	4,250	May 1	1,201	1,747	Jan. 1	542	529
Beets	8,847	10,646	May 1	3,004	2,742	Jan. 1	1,155	1,107
Field peas	2,082	2,264						
Carrots	5,043	3,939	May 1	2,413	2,249	Jan. 1	568	587
Okra 3/	663	539						
Pickles	4/28,852	4/34,746						
Pimientos	904	1,198						
Pumpkin and Squash	4,973	4,339	Apr. 1	1,449	1,209	Jan. 1	603	595
Sauerkraut	4/14,528	4/12,832	June 1	5/3,787	5/3,971	June 1	808	773
Potatoes	4,178	4,595						
Sweetpotatoes	6,942	8,157						
Spinach	7,797	7,708	Mar. 1	2,554	2,001	Apr. 1	777	784
Other greens	2,946	2,424						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	29,996	29,656	Apr. 1	13,529	14,184	Apr. 1	2,104	2,205
Paste	6/12,628	n.a.	Apr. 1	7/2,539	n.a.	Jan. 1	1,083	n.a.
Pulp and puree	5,393	6,957	Apr. 1	7/ 849	7/1,935	Jan. 1	837	n.a.
Sauce	13,160	n.a.	Apr. 1	7/3,642	n.a.	Jan. 1	956	n.a.
Vegetables, mixed	4,761	4,440						
Total comparable minor items	139,630	148,047		---	---		---	---
Grand total comparable items	308,047	339,355		---	---		---	---

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 303 cans.

2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 83 and sauerkraut 65.9 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh.)

5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/303's by using 17.08 cases to the barrel.

6/ Estimated, basis California pack.

7/ California only.

n. a. - not available.

Canners stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1960 and 1961, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1962, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1960	1961	July 1 average 1957-61	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1962 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	40,026	42,039	33,698	35,177	34,436
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	68,022	70,053	n.a.	19,534	26,510
Baby	79,535	89,883	n.a.	19,916	37,004
Total	147,557	159,936	41,111	39,450	63,514
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	86,859	90,546	n.a.	24,852	42,094
French cut	61,893	68,893	n.a.	13,545	20,589
Wax	10,937	8,506	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	159,689	167,945	31,034	38,397	62,683
Broccoli	128,210	121,636	39,439	48,264	30,233
Brussels sprouts	39,261	40,057	12,662	11,729	14,224
Carrots	72,100	60,271	n.a.	25,708	16,744
Cauliflower	48,742	41,117	14,181	18,997	14,014
Corn, cut	130,460	168,960	2/ 26,161	2/ 33,994	2/ 54,262
Corn-on-cob	11,360	12,000	3/	3/	3/
Mixed vegetables	46,095	54,691	16,739	19,322	22,319
Peas	295,227	346,069	156,959	148,008	138,005
Peas and carrots	27,883	31,757	10,871	10,742	15,691
Pumpkin and squash	23,447	15,894	4/	4/	4/
Rhubarb	7,165	6,630	4/	4/	4/
Spinach	118,595	116,504	70,684	86,113	74,050
Succotash	7,385	9,156	4/	4/	4/
Kale	4,547	5,583	4/	4/	4/
Okra	17,954	24,754	4/	4/	4/
Peas, blackeye	16,678	18,683	4/	4/	4/
Potato products	551,392	579,162	100,501	189,025	217,461
Turnip greens	17,150	15,638	4/	4/	4/
Miscellaneous vegetables	47,698	77,559	85,461	98,513	104,045
Total	1,958,621	2,116,041	639,501	803,439	861,681

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Sweet corn.
3/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.
4/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.
n.a. - not available.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961, and indicated 1962

Crop	Planted Acreage				Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	1962 as percentage of 1961	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green lima 1/	102,320	104,210	98,740	95	96,070	115,690	---
Beans, snap	152,800	196,120	192,460	98	332,280	476,170	484,670
Beets for canning	17,980	17,620	17,630	100	154,990	181,560	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract only	8,780	8,780	8,610	98	114,760	149,560	---
Corn, sweet 2/	463,490	468,620	458,500	98	1,443,850	1,726,270	---
Cucumbers for pickles	135,220	116,460	111,390	96	328,180	426,460	---
Peas, green 1/	441,760	423,550	436,280	103	477,320	510,510	551,390
Spinach:							
Winter and spring	30,230	26,160	21,600	83	109,920	123,350	91,560
Tomatoes	333,350	306,950	321,300	105	3,686,610	4,246,700	---
Total acreage to date	1,685,930	1,668,470	1,666,510	100	---	---	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.
2/ In husk.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.
Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961, and indicated 1962

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1962	Average 1951-60	1961 1/	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961 1/	Indicated 1962
	Average 1951-60	1961 1/							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395
Spring									
Early	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443
Late	159.8	133.8	110.8	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652
Summer									
Early	113.6	98.6	89.9	111.3	157.2	140.5	12,423	15,496	12,635
Late	191.8	171.0	163.4	175.4	211.1	207.2	33,372	36,106	33,853
Total with production to date	518.9	452.3	410.0	149.6	196.7	182.9	77,646	88,962	74,978
Fall									
8 Eastern	283.7	284.0	274.9	214.1	238.2	---	60,624	67,644	---
9 Central	303.6	355.5	323.9	125.8	136.0	---	38,186	48,350	---
9 Western	292.9	404.1	387.5	196.9	219.3	---	57,968	88,638	---
Total	880.2	1,043.6	986.3	177.9	196.1	---	156,778	204,632	---
United States	1,399.2	1,495.9	1,396.3	167.7	196.3	---	234,424	293,594	---

1/ Revised.
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1961 and 1962

Item	State	Unit	Week ended 1961 May 13	1961 June 17	1961 July 15	1962 May 12	1962 June 16	1962 July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Kern District								
Bakersfield		100-lb. sack						
Long White, washed	California	U. S. No. 1	1.88	1.55	2.09	3.47	3.00	2.39
Perris-Chino and nearby points		100-lb. sack						
Long White, washed	California	U. S. No. 1	---	---	2.16	---	---	2.64
Eastern points	North	100-lb. sack						
Pungos, washed	Carolina	U. S. No. 1	---	2.50	1.62	---	---	2.52
Onley - Eastern								
Shore points		100-lb. sack						
Pungos, unwashed	Virginia	U. S. No. 1	---	---	1.54	---	---	2.49
			Tuesday nearest mid-month 1961 May 16	1961 June 13	1961 July 18	1962 May 15	1962 June 12	1962 July 17
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Long White, washed	California	50-lb. sack	2.50	2.25	2.50	---	3.00	2.80
Katahdin, unwashed, 2¼" min.	Maine	50-lb. sack	1.30	1.70	1.50	1.35	1.63	2.15
Chicago		100-lb. sack						
Round Reds	Texas	U. S No. 1 Size A	---	---	3.60	---	---	3.75
Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	3.75	3.20	3.40	---	4.75	3.90

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 19.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1961 and 1962

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1961 May 16	1961 June 13	1961 July 18	1962 May 15	1962 June 12	1962 July 17
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York	North							
Porto Rican	Carolina	Bu. bskt.	5.75	6.15	7.50	5.60	5.25	4.90
Chicago								
Porto Rican cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	6.35	6.55	1/6.25	5.35	5.25	4.85

1/ July 11 price.
Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 20.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961, and indicated 1962 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Average 1951-60	1961							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	577	623	653	1,017	1,373	1,243	5,876	8,552	8,114
Northwest 4/	312	279	291	1,646	1,887	1,676	5,135	5,266	4,876
Southwest 5/	260	283	286	764	935	850	1,983	2,646	2,430
California:									
Large lima	66	47	48	1,630	1,647	1,650	1,073	774	792
Baby lima	30	28	31	1,710	1,621	1,850	508	454	574
Other	194	179	143	1,246	1,293	1,340	2,414	2,314	1,916
Total California	290	254	222	1,381	1,394	1,478	3,996	3,542	3,282
United States	1,438	1,439	1,452	1,182	1,390	1,288	16,990	20,006	18,702

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 3/ New York and Michigan. 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 21.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961, and indicated 1962 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Average 1951-60	1961							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	9	8	1,078	770	870	46	69	70
North Dakota	4	9	8	1,061	940	1,150	43	85	92
Idaho	102	105	123	1,219	1,020	1,300	1,241	1,071	1,599
Colorado	9	6	7	881	900	970	77	54	68
Washington	145	182	167	1,200	1,130	1,400	1,759	2,057	2,338
Oregon	11	18	15	1,062	900	1,100	115	162	165
United States	285	329	328	1,194	1,063	1,321	3,432	3,498	4,332

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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